1
00:00:00,669 --> 00:00:04,190
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:04,190 --> 00:00:09,910
“And liftoff of the Falcon 9 rocket with
Jason-3.”

3
00:00:09,910 --> 00:00:16,250
On Jan. 17, Jason-3, a U.S.-European oceanography
satellite mission launched from California’s

4
00:00:16,250 --> 00:00:20,570
Vandenberg Air Force Base aboard a SpaceX
Falcon 9 rocket.

5
00:00:20,570 --> 00:00:24,740
The mission is led by the National Oceanic
and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in partnership

6
00:00:24,740 --> 00:00:30,630
with NASA, the French space agency, CNES,
and the European Organisation for the Exploitation

7
00:00:30,630 --> 00:00:32,969
of Meteorological Satellites.

8
00:00:32,969 --> 00:00:37,920
After a six-month checkout period, Jason-3
will start full science operations – continuing

9
00:00:37,920 --> 00:00:43,190
a nearly quarter-century record of tracking
global sea level rise, direction of ocean

10
00:00:43,190 --> 00:00:48,850
currents and amount of solar energy stored
by oceans – all, key data to understanding

11

00:00:48,850 --> 00:00:54,639
changes in global climate and more accurately
forecasting severe weather.

12
00:00:54,639 --> 00:00:59,829
According to data released by NASA and NOAA
on Jan. 20, the surface temperature of our

13
00:00:59,829 --> 00:01:03,940
planet hit a record high – for the second
year in a row.

14
00:01:03,940 --> 00:01:09,010
Global temperatures for 2015 shattered the
previous mark set in 2014 by 0.23 (twenty-three

15
00:01:09,010 --> 00:01:14,320
hundredths) degrees Fahrenheit – the second-largest
increase for a new record year.

16
00:01:14,320 --> 00:01:21,579
Our planet's average surface temperature
has risen about 1.8 °F since the late 19th-century.

17
00:01:21,579 --> 00:01:26,280
Increases in carbon dioxide and other human-produced
emissions are believed to be contributing

18
00:01:26,280 --> 00:01:29,960
to the rise in global temperatures.

19
00:01:29,960 --> 00:01:34,999
Jan. 19 marked the 10-year anniversary of
the launch of NASA's New Horizons mission

20
00:01:34,999 --> 00:01:35,999
to Pluto.

21
00:01:35,999 --> 00:01:40,899
The spacecraft reached Pluto last year – making

its closest approach to the distant dwarf

22
00:01:40,899 --> 00:01:43,289
planet on July 14.

23
00:01:43,289 --> 00:01:47,810
Reconnaissance of the Pluto system and the
Kuiper Belt is giving us unprecedented insight

24
00:01:47,810 --> 00:01:51,490
into the makeup of worlds at the edge of our
solar system.

25
00:01:51,490 --> 00:01:57,170
The imagery returned by New Horizons has included
many unexpected features on Pluto – including

26
00:01:57,170 --> 00:02:01,889
a recently released view of what might be
the largest ice volcano discovered in the

27
00:02:01,889 --> 00:02:04,990
outer solar system.

28
00:02:04,990 --> 00:02:09,390
One of the reasons Earth images seen from
space turn out to be some of the coolest things

29
00:02:09,390 --> 00:02:14,349
we've ever seen sometimes, is because of
what we see when we look a little harder.

30
00:02:14,349 --> 00:02:18,989
Case in point – these images on NASA's
Earth Observatory site that are part of an

31
00:02:18,989 --> 00:02:21,569
ABCs from space feature.

32

00:02:21,569 --> 00:02:25,510
All twenty-six letters of the English alphabet
are represented.

33
00:02:25,510 --> 00:02:31,430
The Earth Observatory site is managed at the
agency’s Goddard Space Flight Center.

34
00:02:31,430 --> 00:02:33,480
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …